

5: U.S. Navy --24 [8]
16, 191, 198

(no date) 1944

Formosans

"There are three major language divisions in Taiwan, namely Chinese, Japanese, and dialects spoken by the aborigines."

15: U.S. Navy --24-25

(no date) 1944

Formosans

116, 191, 212, 872, 186, 177.19

Japanese

636.19

"Japanese, spoken by the 323,148 Japanese, is the official language of the island, and is spoken by a high percentage of the middle-aged and younger Formosan-Chinese in urban centers, but by few of the older agricultural community. About 42 percent of the Formosan-Chinese children attend elementary public schools to learn the Japanese [25] language and doctrines. They learn very little Japanese and at the same time lose the opportunity, when young, to learn something of written Chinese. Hence these younger Chinese are technically 'literate', and can understand orders issued in simple Japanese. Japanese is supposed to be compulsory for all who know it, and it is true that Japanese has become the lingua franca of the island. It may be said that Japanese, as the official language, will be understood by someone in any large gathering of people or in every village outside of the most remote savage territory, although the Formosan-Chinese avoid using it when they can."

15: U. S. Navy —25
116, 191, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Japan is engaged in the stupendous task of changing the language of nearly six million people. While the Formosans continue to use their native tongue in social and business intercourse with one another, it is undoubtedly true that the number of those who have some knowledge of Japanese is increasing at a very rapid rate."

15: U.S. Navy --25 [2]
 116, 162, 191, 177.19
 636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
 Japanese

"The percentage of Japanese-speaking Formosans is said to have increased from .4 percent in 1905 to 8.5 percent in 1930, to 37.8 percent by 1937 and to be over 45 percent at the present time.

Table 20: Numbers of Formosan men and women who speak Japanese.

	Men	Women	Total	Percentage of total Formosan population
1905	10,801	469	11,270	.4
1915	50,143	4,194	54,337	1.6
1920	87,897	11,168	99,065	2.9
1930	394,677	70,750	365,427	8.5
1937	---	---	---	37.8
1938	---	---	---	41.9
1939	---	---	---	45.6 "

15: U.S. Navy —25 [3]
116, 191, 554, 662, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"No information is available as to the standard used in determining knowledge of Japanese. Consequently the official figure of 45.6 percent may be an exaggeration. It is nevertheless true that the campaign to promote the use of Japanese has greatly intensified since the beginning of the China 'Incident' in 1937.

Various methods are used. Town and village police stations record the names of inhabitants considered conversant with Japanese. Periodical inspection of homes and oral questioning determines eligibility for the book. Whenever a Formosan needs recourse to the local authorities for licenses, business purposes, appeals, or other matters, reference is invariably made to the 'blue book'. If the applicant's name appears in the book, he is usually granted his request; if not, he is refused. Obviously there is room for graft and the shutting of official eyes in judging eligibility for the book. A foreigner with a wide acquaintance among Formosan-Chinese states that he knows of a number of instances where a man of some financial influence in the community is listed in the 'blue book' although his knowledge of Japanese is decidedly open to question. Nevertheless, it is understood that the system, only recently inaugurated, is producing results. Formosans have come to realize that without a listing in the book privileges and opportunities are denied."

15: U.S. Navy--25 [4]
116, 191, 624, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The hosei or head of the Ho must have a knowledge of Japanese. One can not now hold office or participate in local meetings or assemblies without being able to speak Japanese, the 'national language.' Newspapers daily publish reports from various localities emphasizing local pride in the spread of Japanese. An example is an item from Rato, a town in Taihoku Province, stating that a forthcoming election would remove from town and village offices every non-Japanese speaker. A census in Heito, Takao Province, revealed that only 32 percent of the Formosan population knew the national language. To remedy the situation, a school was opened for every ten homes and instruction was to be given by members of the young men's association to persons over 10 years of age."

15: U. S. Navy--25 [5]
116, 191, 208, 554, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Use of Japanese only is permitted in banks and government offices. Even though a Formosan speaks with a clerk who is also Formosan, the language must be Japanese. If the former is unable to converse, an interpreter is required. To stimulate language learning, insignia bearing the legend 'This household speaks the national language' are placed above the door of Formosan homes. Other signs such as 'Speak only the national language' are seen frequently in buses and public places.

A commandant of the Keelung Base said to the press, 'The basis of Japanization is dissemination of the national language. To do this, I believe we must immediately mobilize the motherhood of Taiwan under the slogan 'Raise our children in Japanese'. Even though one may know the national language, to use Taiwanese at all does not befit a 'soldier of the Imperial Army.'"

15: 'U. S. Navy--25 [6]
 116, 191, 873, 177.87
 636.87

(no date) 1944

Formosans
 Japanese

"There are 7, 306 'National Language Training Schools' (Kokugo-koshusho) which exist for the purpose of teaching Japanese to adults. According to statistics as of March, 1938, the number of schools and students was as follows:

Table 21: Number of Language Schools and Students

	Number	Pupils	Annual Cost
Elementary training schools.....	3,454	34,865	¥1,576,975
Training schools.....	3,852	257,277	---
	7,306	292,142	

According to the Taiwan Government General, Bureau of Education, in 1939 the number of institutes remains the same, although the pupils now number 470,000."

15: U.S. Navy --25-26
116, 191, 875, 883, 177.87
636.87

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Sessions of the koshusho [MC: 'National Language Training Schools' established to teach Japanese to the Formosans.] are held in schoolrooms, public halls, special buildings built for the purpose, or private homes. Teachers are almost invariably Formosan-Chinese, usually members of the local young men's association who have been graduated at least from the primary schools. Quality of instruction necessarily varies greatly. A young Formosan-Chinese states that in some districts, members of the young men's association are particularly active and enthusiastic. In such cases, instruction and results at the training school may be satisfactory. In other districts there is little local interest and the quality of instruction is poor. Often the instructors themselves have an inadequate knowledge of Japanese. It is stated that occasionally a Japanese with earnest conviction to aid in the process of assimilation will volunteer [26] to teach. Such cases are extremely rare, however. Instructors receive no pay."

15: U. S. Navy --26 [2]

(no date) 1944

Formosans

116, 191, 177.19

Japanese

636.19

"While the people of Taiwan are far from using Japanese in their daily life, knowledge of the language is increasing rapidly. Within a few generations it would doubtlessly supplant Formosan-Chinese among the educated to a large degree."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [5]

(no date) 1944

Formosans

116, 177, 191

"An unknown but considerable number of Formosan-Chinese (students, clerks, typists, accountants and general assistants) have studied English successfully, either through interest in a non-Japanese foreign language, as an 'entertainment' language (motion pictures, etc.) or as a business language."

40: Kirk--19-20
116, 191, 626, 177.19

S-2

(no date) 1941

Formosans
Japanese

" The Japanese language. Japan has undertaken the immense task of changing the language of nearly 5,000,000 people. First of all, those who are struggling to acquire a workable knowledge of Japanese are listed in the 'blue book' and are given special privileges and exemp- [20] tions. Those who speak no Japanese have little chance of holding any elective political office. In banks and government offices Japanese alone is spoken. Above the doorways of Formosan homes where Japanese is spoken appears the legend: 'This household speaks the national language.' Signs frequently appear in busses and public places admonishing the people to 'Speak only the National Language.' "

40: Kirk--20 S-2
116, 191, 658, 871, 177.87

(no date) 1941

Formosans

"Koshusho, or national language training schools, which have sprung up to facilitate the teaching of Japanese to adults, numbered 7,306 in 1939. The classes meet in school-rooms, public halls, or private homes under the leadership usually of Japanese-speaking Formosans who contribute their services free. From the year 1934 Formosan children will attend primary school for at least six years under a compulsory education law similar to the law in Japan proper."

40: Kirk--21
116, 191, 177.19

S-2

(no date) 1941

Formosans
Japanese

^uJapanese-speaking Formosans

Year	Men	Women	Total	Per cent of Total Population
1905	10,801	469	11,270	0.4
1915	50,143	4,194	54,337	1.6
1920	87,897	11,168	99,065	2.9
1930	294,677	70,750	365,427	8.5
1937	...	...	...	37.8
1938	...	...	...	41.9
1939	...	...	...	45.6 ^u